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Hongkong Daily Press.

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Of Highest Quality, and having
Greatest Durability, are there-
fore CHEAPEST.
The Only Award Chicago, 1893.
[a282]

No. 14,676 號六十七百陸千四萬一第 日七十月三年三十三緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 21st, 1905. 五拜禮 號壹十二月四年五零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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HYGIENOL
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1365]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
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Hongkong, 1st March, 1905. [a2866]

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GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS.
MOST respectfully beg to inform the
Public that they have opened a Store
in this Colony at Nos. 60 and 61, ELGIN
ROAD, KOWLOON, under the Style of the
Terminus Stores and are prepared to accept all
kinds of orders, which will be attended to and
executed in the shortest time, and earnestly hope
to be favoured with the kind Patronage of the
Public.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [a660]

MACAO
AND
CANTON
HOTELS.
A LITTLE CHANGE.

THE Round Trip from HONGKONG
to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to
Hongkong, will be found interesting and
enjoyable

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor. [a665]

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH
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MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European
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as to food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desiring of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
One steamer (ss. *Hongkong*) daily to and
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from
Canton, give easy communication with both
these centres.
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[a241] THE MANAGER.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1905.

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WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
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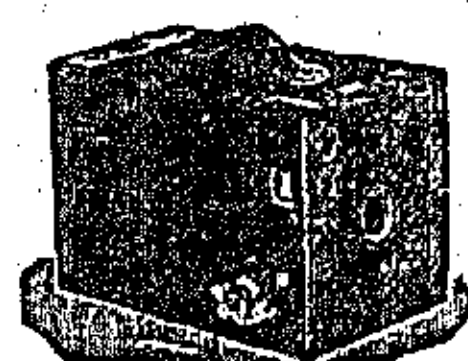
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(Same Premises as Messrs. Ah Chee). [a39]

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and all other derangements of the Hair, such as Scurf, Dandruff, Scanty Partings, Falling Hair,
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which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimu-
lating properties go straight to the hair roots—giving them a life and vigour they never knew
before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will
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| 12 Selected Ash Cues | 1 Wall Cue Rack. |
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| 1 Billiard Marking Board. | 1 Box Best Cue Tips, Assorted. |
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| 1 Snooker Table and 4 Circles. | 1 Bottle Cue Cream. |
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904

[871-1]

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WOLSEY
UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR.
EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR SUMMER WEAR. INSPECTION INVITED.

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Hongkong, 11th April, 1905.

[a36]

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Stop drinking rank, smoky stuff, because "it comes through the S.O.M."
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Far East with full powers to accept Proposals,
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The Oldest and Cheapest Company in the
East.

DODWELL & CO., LD.,
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[a1612-9]

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131 Bedrooms.

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[a71]

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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.

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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 10th June 1903. [a18]

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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a48]

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have been thoroughly renovated and furnished
in excellent style as Private Family Hotels.
Cool Rooms, Comfort of Residents, and the
Cuisine a specialty.

Apply to—
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1904. [a49]

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to the Editor. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous signed communications will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes A.B.C. 5th Ed. Libby's.

P.O. Box, 38, Telephone No. 12

BIRTH.

On 19th April, at No. 2, Century Crescent, Kennedy Road, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. O'SHEA, a daughter.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, APRIL 21st, 1905.

The Cotton Mills of China are the subject of a long and very interesting report by Mr. J. W. JAMIESON, British Commercial Attaché in China, which has just reached us in a Foreign Office pamphlet issued in March, and numbered 629 of the miscellaneous series. Cotton spinning and yarn weaving, as ancient Chinese handicrafts, Mr. JAMIESON does not dwell on; but begins with the introduction of steam-driven machinery fourteen years ago. He gives the names of nineteen mills or firms which, last year, had 619,648 spindles and 2,250 looms going. The Hongkong Company, started in 1898, "with a view to catering for the wants of Southern China, hoped to find in Borneo a source of supply of raw material. Such hopes, however, were not realised, and in 1900 it got into serious difficulties. A re-organisation, on the basis of writing down its hundred dollar shares to ten dollars each, followed, and it has succeeded in paying a dividend on its reduced capital. As against an import duty at the rate of 0.60 Haikuan taels per picul, payable by the Chinese mills on cotton from abroad, this mill obtains its supplies duty free. The counts it spins are low, chiefly 10's, and such of the output as is not disposed of locally goes principally to Amoy and Foochow. The Chinese leucostem statistics record the imports of Hongkong yarn into China as having been 694,400 lbs. in 1901, 816,800 lbs. in 1902, and 1,230,400 lbs. in

1903." Of the four foreign companies at Shanghai, with 2,500,000 of European capital, it is said that "to inspire confidence they all paid small dividends in 1897-98, but have been struggling hard to keep their heads above water ever since." Now that plenty of raw cotton is obtainable, it is to be hoped they will manage to keep it above water; for it was the cotton, and not their heads, that absorbed the moisture. The report of the China Mission of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce is alluded to the report which admitted great possibilities for this new industry, because its surrounding circumstances and conditions were so favourable to trade expansion. Mr. JAMIESON points out that these great expectations have not been fulfilled; but we must not forget that there have been changes, and a phenomenal cotton harvest, since he wrote. These Foreign Office books are not hastily prepared, and there are various indications that the Commercial Attaché was preparing his report prior to recent developments. So far as the demand goes, the Blackburn experts and the foreign promoters have been justified. China's imports of yarn in 1903 exceeded those of 1902 by 38,730,250 lbs., while the increase for ten years was 232,883,600 lbs. Shortly before these foreign enterprises set out to supply a market known to be growing, the proportion of yarn in China's imported cotton products was forty-two per cent. In 1903, it was fifty-two, representing a value of £8,814,500; and Hongkong's quota is steadily growing. We notice an ex parte tone about some of Mr. JAMIESON's observations, as if they had been written to put Lancashire in a good humour; but we may be mistaken. Referring to the advantage Chinese mills have over the foreign mills in Shanghai, he says "mills in Shanghai do not work on Sundays; those up-country presumably do." It is not very encouraging to find a British Commercial Attaché resting content with a presumption. It would have been an easy matter to obtain the evidence necessary to strengthen that word "presumably." It is pointed out that "the out-turn of foreign spindles and looms finds its market practically at the doors of the mill, some native mills taking in raw cotton from the country people and delivering a stipulated quantity of yarn in exchange." The writer finds cause for surprise that cotton spinning by machinery should not have been more remunerative, in view of the enormous Chinese imports. Explanations of the tardy manner in which prosperity has been approaching the foreign enterprises have previously been given in these columns. There are causes still awaiting removal; but the chief factor of disappointment, the absence of a sufficiently plentiful and cheap supply of raw material, has now disappeared. The limited output of last year (about 647,333 lbs. sent into China) will be greatly increased locally, as a consequence, and in the northern port the experts are looking for a better time. Unfortunately, at Shanghai they have serious debts to wipe out, and it will need abnormal profits for some time to put them in the enviable position they ought to be enjoying. Also, "the mills in the country are undoubtedly more advantageously situated than the mills of Shanghai, their expenses are very much lower, the absence of any provision for depreciation or insurance does not weigh heavily on the minds of the management, and, consequently, they may feel justified in declaring dividends, under circumstances when the cautious European would never dream of doing so." The "year of cheap cotton" that Mr. JAMIESON looked for as a necessary preliminary to amelioration of their lot has dawned, and it is to be hoped the "abnormal profits" may follow. The Hongkong concern, which occupies such an honourable position in the report, is in an exceptionally favourable position. Having paid for their experience by the heroic sacrifice of four years ago, the proprietors are able to cope with the present revival without the handicaps that fetter their neighbours.

Capt. P. Molloy, R.M.L.I., has been appointed Intelligence Officer on the China Station.

In accordance with our usual Good Friday custom, there will be no issue of the *Hongkong Daily Press* to-morrow, to-day being a public Holiday. The next issue will be on Monday, but if in the meantime important telegrams arrive relating to the war, they will be issued as "Extras."

The following team of civilians will play the West Kent Football Club on the Hongkong Club's ground at Happy Valley to-morrow. Kick-off at 4.15 p.m.—F. Kew, goal; Leckie and Widdell, backs; E. R. Horton, E. Humphreys and Macdonald, halves; H. W. Sayer, H. S. Holmes, J. Dixon, J. Forbes and Humphreys, forwards. Colours—White shirts.

M. Paul Doumergue, ex-Minister of the French Colonies, has reproved the Chauvinists for their yellow peril nonsense. There is absolutely no need, he says, to distrust Japanese intentions with regard to Indo-China; and instead of increasing armaments, they had better change internal policy, give the native a larger share in administration, and cultivate trade and good relations with their neighbours.

Lazy people are soon made industrious in Holland. When a pauper who is able to work refuses to do so, he is put in a cistern, to which a pump is attached. A stream of water is turned on, and it flows into the cistern just slowly enough to enable the lazy person, by lively punning, to keep the water from rising over his head. This method of curative treatment might be commended in Hongkong as a test for beach-combers.

The funeral took place at Sandhurst last month of Mrs. Elizabeth Malone, the assistant housekeeper at the Sandhurst Royal Military College. Her father and husband were soldiers, and her four children have been connected with the army. The coffin was carried by eight infantry staff sergeants in full dress, and representatives of the Life Guards, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, and the Irish Guards were present at the funeral.

King Edward has incurred the reproach of the Scottish Reformation Society for having attended High Mass at Marlborough last autumn, and thus countenanced the practice which "he has sworn he believed to be superstitious and idolatrous." But, says the *Chronicle*, we remember that, soon after his accession, he equally offended our High Church party, whose organ "under a solemn sense of its responsibility," uttered a strong protest against his Majesty's conduct in attending divine worship in the parish church of Cardiff.

The unexpected announcement is made that Mr. James H. Hyde, vice president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has consented to the proposed plan for the mutualisation of the society. Of the fifty-two directors in whom the management of the society is vested, the policyholders will elect twenty-eight and the stockholders twenty-four. Thus ends the great fight for the control of assets at 494 million dollars. The result is a complete victory for the president, Mr. Alexander, and the six hundred thousand policyholders.

The latest N. & M. Record to hand says:—A headstone to the memory of the late Alfred Fize, carpenter's mate, and George Callaway, late Class P.O., both of the cruiser *Fearless*, has been erected over grave No. 6,801 in Hongkong Cemetery by their former shipmates. Commander J. C. Watson, of the *Tenar*, very kindly undertook to make all the arrangements, as the *Fearless* was leaving the station, and the Rev. F. Lecky arranged the wording of the headstone. The late ship's company of the *Fearless* are deeply indebted to these officers for their services.

Hachette's *Almanach de Drapeau* gives the statistics of the smallest armies in the world. The smallest of them all is that of Monaco, with 75 guards, 75 carabineers, and 30 firemen. Next comes that of Luxemburg, with 133 gendarmes, 170 volunteers, and 39 muscians. In case of war, say the laws, "the number of volunteers may be temporarily raised to 250." In the Republic of San Marino they have universal compulsory service, with the result that they can put in the field nine companies, comprising 950 men and 33 officers, commanded by a marshal.

A mission composed of English and Chinese officials has started on a journey to the Burmese-Chinese frontier north of latitude 24 degrees 35 minutes. The English Commissioners are Mr. Hutton, Consul at Tengyueh (Momein), and Mr. Leveson, Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo. They will meet the Chinese Tao-tai of Tengyueh at Kurjeng. The British representatives will be accompanied by an escort of forty Gurkhas with a native officer, and some military police. The Tao-tai will have an escort of the same strength. The object of the expedition is to examine the conditions on the frontier, but no delimitation is contemplated. It will return to Burma in June.

In connection with the new scheme which aims at securing a large naval reserve of trained men, a new short service plan has just been promulgated. Royal Marines and bluejackets are to be permitted to purchase their discharge at the end of four years, on payment of £4, on condition that they complete their term of twelve years in the Royal Fleet Reserve. Formerly a discharge cost £25. Men of eight years' service are to be allowed to leave without payment, on undertaking to serve the remaining four years in the reserve. This order does not apply to gunlayers and sight-setters, the aim of the Admiralty being to keep expert gunners in the navy for the full period.

By kind permission of Major Radcliff and Officers, the band of the 93rd Borneo Infantry will play the following programme of music, at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, this (Friday) evening:—

March—"The Washington Post" ... Souza Polka—"The Handy Man" ... Coote Selection—"Florinda" ... Leslie Stuart Song—"The Holy City" ... Stephen Adams Valse—"A Greek Slave" ... Sidney Jones Selection—"A Runaway Girl" ... Ivan Caryll Lancers—"Savoy" ... Sullivan Menu—"Hors D'Oeuvre"—Daviere on Toast. Soups—Shilton and Barley Broth, (eury Soup. Fish—Boiled Fish and Oyster Sauce. Entrées—Filet of Chicken and Truffles, Grilled Fillet of Beef and Saratoga Chips, Snipe en Aspic. Joints—Roast Saddle of Mutton, Roast Capon, Cold York Ham. Curry—Curry Lobsters. Salad—Macedoine Salad. Vegetables—Boiled Potatoes, Fried Potato Balls, Beans, Baked Onions. Sweets—Roly Poly Fudding, Almond Cakes, Red Pudding, Finger Cakes. Fruits in Season. Tea and Coffee.

In spite of its seventeen proof-readers, the *Times* on March 16th speaks of the river Whang-pa at Shanghai. No doubt it is the result of seeing the Japanese word fu (Imperial city) repeated so often lately. But the Whang-pa has ever been too damp for a Japanese Imperial seat.

"The Prince of Wales in Kilts." This headline has caught the eye of a Scots observer, who proceeds to put the pertinent question: "How many?" The garb of Old Gaul is the kilt, and such as have legs to carry it off wear only one at a time. Even millionaires can dine but once a day: even princes wear only one kilt.

The welcome given to Queen Alexandra by the "Bull-fight Club" at Lisbon must not cause the humanitarian heart in England to fail. In the Portuguese arena no bull is killed and no horse is hurt. Yet the sport, with guarded horns, is as dear to Lisbon as the stabling and evicerating kind of bull-fight is to Madrid. It is much to the shame of Spain that the example at her doors should have done nothing to suggest a change of mind.

Operations in connection with the proposed improvement of cotton cultivation are to be undertaken in the current season on a large scale in the Madras Presidency. The Madras Government has passed orders providing 6,000 rupees for the current year and 5,000 for the ensuing year for the purposes of the Government of India's scheme. Private agency is to be largely enlisted in the work of the collection of seeds, and with the assistance of local merchants very few districts will escape attention.

The annual report of the Hamburg-America Company has been issued. A dividend of 9 per cent. is declared for the year 1904, an increase of 3 per cent. on the dividend for the previous year. The net profits earned last year amounted to £1,391,501, showing an increase approximately of £375,000 over the profits of 1903. The company now owns 141 steamships, of an estimated value, approximately, of £27,250,000. The report states that the result has been satisfactory in all departments of the company's shipping enterprises. The statement concludes with the announcement that the company will compete with the new British line of steamships from Hamburg to South American ports by all the means at its disposal.

A curious course has been taken by these interested in some of the coal shipments for Vladivostok. The steamers carrying the coal are not insured against war risks, while the coal is fully insured; consequently those who have interests in the hulls and not in the cargoes have interposed to prevent the steamers from going on to Vladivostok. But the shippers of the fully-insured cargo want the cargo to go on—since their profit depends on its safe delivery or capture—and, as the steamers are at present hung up en route, they have served notices of abandonment on the underwriters of war risks on the coal. The situation is unprecedented; the steamers and their cargoes are at present in perfect safety, and no loss under the war policy has been suffered.

Mr. T. R. Hughes, K.C., in a lecture he delivered at Liverpool the other day on "The Human Interest of the Law," related a curious incident in the recent Chinese case in Mr. Justice Joyce's court, in which he himself was engaged. Among the witnesses was a mandarin of high rank. Asked whether he was present at certain interviews during a particular period, he replied that he had no recollection of them, adding that at the time he was going through a hundred days' mourning for his mother. Thereupon the interpreter, who was thoroughly familiar with Chinese customs, remarked that he was quite sure that the witness would never admit that he remembered these interviews, because it was the etiquette in China not to have the slightest recollection of anything that occurs during the period of mourning. Such a custom would be decidedly useful to some English witnesses in the hands of the cross-examiner.

COLLISION INQUIRY.

Mr. B. R. H. Taylor (Assistant Harbour Master) yesterday concluded an enquiry into the circumstances connected with a collision between the steam launch *Lee Tung* and a collier boat, in the waters of the Colony on the 30th March.

The collier boat was going from Wanchai to the Wing Lok Street Wharf calling alongside the s.s. *Hue*. At the time of collision the collier boat had thirty-two passengers on board. The launch hit the collier boat on the port side amidships, making a big hole and swamping it. The *Lee Tung* picked up the collier, excepting three which could not be found, and landed them at Tsingshan, where the police were informed, and the junk was left there.

After hearing the evidence Mr. Taylor concluded that the collier boat had not a light burning and, therefore, returned to the Junk master his certificate.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Vancouver at 11.30 p.m., Tuesday, the 18th inst. The str. *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on the 19th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 24th inst. The H.A.L. str. *Elita Nossack*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 19th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 26th inst.

Nature never suggests effort, nor does the masterpiece. The effect of a great painting is that you feel that you can go home at once and do something like it, but you can't.—George Clooney.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, 20th April.

Earl Stanhope is dead.

THE FREE CHURCH COMMISSION.

LONDON, 20th April.

The Free Church Commission recommends parliamentary action.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

RUSSIAN POLAND.

LONDON, 18th April.

The Governor-General of Poland has been summoned to a conference, with a view to the establishment of a system of local Government in the rural districts of Poland, similar to the Russian Zemstvos.

It is announced that the Government is considering the question of introducing the Polish language in official transactions.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

LONDON, 19th April.

A hitch has arisen in the Franco-Siamese delimitation under the convention, owing to the French Commissioner declaring that they have discovered errors in the geographical data supplied by Siam.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

LONDON, 19th April.

M. Delessé said in the Chamber that Morocco had accepted the principle of the French proposals, and negotiations were now proceeding on that basis. If Germany considered the explanations regarding Morocco insufficient, he was prepared to complete them in order to reassure all interests and remove all misunderstandings.

THE MACKAY TREATY.

LONDON, 19th April.

Earl Percy says that Government has received no information that China has ignored the Mackay treaty.

THE WAR.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE BALTIC FLEET AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, 18th April.

Japanese comments on the stay of the Baltic fleet at Kamranh are most severe. The *Osaka* newspaper charges France with deliberately concealing the presence of the Baltic fleet; the *Jiji* declares that the Russians are simply using Kamranh as a base, and that Japan must ask for the co-operation of Great Britain under the terms of the alliance.

The *Temps* demands proofs that France has violated neutrality; declares that the Baltic fleet at Madagascar were never within the three mile limit, and there is nothing to show that Admiral Rozhdestvensky is less careful in Indo-China.

LONDON, 19th April.

M. Rouvier, in reply to a question in the Chamber, said that France will do everything necessary to assure French neutrality in the Far East.

CONTRABAND AND HONGKONG JUDGMENTS.

LONDON, 19th April.

Eleven seamen of the *Riverdale* refusing to sail from Bombay to Kobe, because the cargo was Cotton, were prosecuted and acquitted; the Magistrate holding that Russia having declared Cotton contraband, the accused were justified in refusing to risk capture. The imprisonment of the crews of the *St. Helena* and the *Battersea* in Hongkong on a similar charge is attracting much attention in England.

LATER.

Mr. Lyttleton has telegraphed for information concerning the British seamen of the *St. Helena* and *Battersea* imprisoned in Hongkong.

HONGKONG'S NEUTRALITY.

The following Government notification. (No. 225), was issued yesterday:—

It is hereby notified that the terms of the Proclamation made by His Excellency the Governor on the 17th November, 1904, under the Military Stores (Prohibition of Exportation) Ordinance, 1892, will henceforward be strictly enforced with regard to coal, except with regard to such bunker coal as shall be supplied to any vessel with the consent of the Harbour Master.

By Command.

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 20th April, 1905.

BALTIC FLEET NEWS.

"TANGLIN" SIGNALLED BY RUSSIAN CRUISER.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. *Tanglin* arrived from Saigon yesterday with a cargo of rice. The chief officer said that a Russian Hospital ship had called at Saigon and purchased 50,000 francs worth of provisions. The general feeling at Saigon is that the Baltic Fleet is in excellent condition, well provisioned, and likely to put up a good fight. As far as can be judged the Russian policy is to wait for full reinforcements before proceeding north. There is a very strong pro-Russian feeling in the city, and a general idea that should the Japanese be victorious conditions for foreigners will become unbearable in the Far East.

While steaming on the passage from Saigon to Hongkong, off the Annam coast, a Russian cruiser shot out from the direction of Yung-ro Bay and signalled "What is your cargo?" After the *Tanglin*'s reply the Russians wished her a pleasant voyage.

It was to be presumed that other ships of the Fleet were in Yung-ro Bay, which is a beautiful land-locked harbour immediately south of Cape Varella, forming a splendid haven of refuge in bad weather. A military fort regularly inhabited by a captain, two lieutenants and about twenty-five native soldiers is situated on the western bank, being connected with the interior by a narrow path over hills. There is no local trade except by junk and native produce. The latter, very cheap, consists of poultry, fruit and vegetables. Indo-China currency is the standard, but Chinese or other money is acceptable. A plentiful water supply flows from the background highlands, and a ticket of virgin forest stretches across the country.

"FROM HONGKONG."

AMUSING TORY CANDIDATE IN SOUTH LONDON.

Mr. R. E. Bellios, who has been imported to fight Capt. Cecil Norton in West Newington had a lively meeting at the Alexander Institute last night. The *South London Press* gives the following extract from the Conservative candidate's address:

"People (said Mr. Bellios) read the papers and took the opinion of one man—the editor—for gospel, and traded upon it. 'My appeal to you,' exclaimed Mr. Bellios 'is chuck aside all the gammon and use your brains accordingly.' (Laughter.) What about the Athens Bill? A Voice: Yes, what about it?"

20088 INVITED.

Yes, replied Mr. Bellios, they could rag him as much as they liked; when he got down they could even chuck eggs at him. (Laughter.) Now, who in England did not stand by itself but had friends far away whom they called upon to trust and unite with, they would not do it. 'Why the devil you don't do it I don't know!' cried the speaker, amidst shouts of laughter.

THE COLONIAL CANDIDATE.

"You're an alien yourself," shouted an individual in the audience. "Because," replied the candidate, "I was born in the Colonies—in Hongkong—do you call that shame? And, hang it all, that is why I have come down here—as a Colonial." (Applause, laughter, and interruption.)

REAL ARGUMENT.

As to the fiscal question, the Radical said it meant the taxation of food. That was all tummy-rot, and they know it. (Laughter.) Mr. Chamberlain was the one single man who knew something about the subject—a voice, "He don't"—but after all it was not at present a Parliamentary question, and why the devil trouble about it now? (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Bellios is going to the right way to add to the gaiety of nations.

MASONIC QUADRILLE CLUB.

A smoking concert was last evening given in the old Chamber of Commerce Room, at the City Hall, under the auspices of the Masonic Quadrille Club. The genial President, Mr. H. W. Wolfe, directed the proceedings. The following names figured on the programme:—Brothers Jenkins, Harris, Roberts, Broughall, A. T. Walston, Cooper, W. J. Terrill, A. E. Paine, E. Rogers, Messrs. Ray, E. G. Evans, G. Burnett and Radcock.

PEKINS AND SHANSIS.

A great deal of attention has been given lately to Chinese companies, says one of last month's London financial papers, and as the Pekin Syndicate is the largest and most important, naturally interest has centred in it. The company has been in existence over a period of six years, but owing to the Boxer outbreak the development of its large interests was delayed. It is now entering upon the producing stage, and is expected to be selling coal early this year. The Pekin Syndicate was the first company to construct a British railway in the centre of China. This was opened last year for all traffic, and should be the means of consolidating the British position in the central part of China, which has always been considered the British sphere. The company, therefore, is entitled to the strong support of His Majesty's Government, and this to a marked extent it has already received. The area of coal in the province of Shansi and Honan coming within the syndicate concession is estimated to be 21,000 square miles, and within this area are also situated the iron mines—all important propositions. The estimates of profits when the various railways now under construction, and surveys, are completed is estimated at £4,250,000. The Shansi shares, which were issued to build the railways and develop the concessions, are entitled to a preferential right of 10 per cent. of the profits and to half all remaining profits. These shares have been largely bought for the Continent, and as the estimated profits should pay about 40 per cent. on the par price of the shares, it is reasonable to expect a higher price. At any rate, they seem to offer greater opportunities to the speculator than Pekins, which have already had a considerable rise, and are now rather heavy to handle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AN Old Established Open House with its appointment an AGENT in Hongkong for the sale of their WINES on commission. No consignments will be entertained and applicants must be in a position to command business and to furnish undoubted references. Apply P. W. Carr of Cowie & Co., 17 Gresham Street, London, E.C.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
NOTICE.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club will be held this week-end for the MacEwen and Martin Cups, from the 21st to the 24th inst.

C. E. H. BEAVIS,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1905. [1045]

LADIES' STRAW HATS.

THE Underigned begs to notify his numerous Patrons that he has made arrangements with a Parisian Firm of Manufacturers to send out to him EVERY FORT-NIGHT a shipment of STRAW HATS of Fashion for the present season, thus enabling him to stock only the Latest Styles.

The Underigned, whilst thanking his Customers for past patronage requests them to favour him with a call and compare QUALITY and PRICE which he makes a speciality, before deciding to purchase elsewhere.

R. H. MAHOMED,
16 & 18, D'Aguilar Street.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1905. [1047]

NOTICE.

A MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the Magistracy, at 2.15 p.m. on MONDAY, the 1st May, 1905, for the purpose of considering the following application, viz.:

An application for the transfer from Anvers, Belgium, to one ADAM ZUCKERMAN, of a Publican's License to sell and retail intoxicating liquors on premises situate at No. 26, Pottinger Street, in the City of Victoria, and called or known as "The Colonial Hotel."

F. A. HAZELAND,
Police Magistrate.

Magistracy, 18th April, 1905. [1048]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES, 1865.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SAM YEE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order made by His Honour the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong in the above matter dated the 17th day of April, 1905, on the petition of LUK LAI CHO, Managing Partner of the YAM ON firm of No. 32 Bonham Strand East, Victoria, Hongkong, Cotton Yarn Merchants, Creditors of the above named Company, IT WAS ORDERED that the SAM YEE COMPANY, LIMITED, be wound up under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1865.

NOTICE is also hereby given that His Honour the said Chief Justice has appointed Mr. JOHN WILLIAM JONES to be the Official Liquidator of the Company for all purposes of such winding-up and that the First Meeting of creditors will be held at the Office of the Official Liquidator, Supreme Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1905, at 4 o'clock p.m., and the First Meeting of Contributors will be held at the same place on the same day at 4.15 o'clock p.m.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1905.

J. W. LEE-JONES,
Official Liquidator.

1049

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of MAY, 1905, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Causeway Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Block	Boundary Measurements	Content in Acres	Annual Rent	Upper Price
1	Lot No. 100, Causeway Bay, N.W. S.E. N.E. S.W. ft. ft. ft. ft.	122 100 142 75	10,000 104 5,000	

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and **CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT** is now ready and contains:

- Epitomes of the Week's News.
- Leading Articles.
- China's Integrity Assured.
- A Respectable Anarchist.
- Local Shipping Risks.
- The Russian Objective.
- Hongkong Settings.
- Hongkong Sanitary Board.
- Supreme Court.
- Company's.
- The Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.
- The Shanghai Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.
- Farwell to Mr. Newman Mumford.
- Canton Notes.
- The Proposed Canton-Whampoa Railway.
- China's Foreign Ambitions.
- The Currency Change in British North Borneo.
- "One Summer's Day."
- Jews in China.
- Chinese Business Affected.
- Forestry at Hongkong.
- The Baltic Fleet.
- Cotton Culture in Korea.
- Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.
- Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance, postage \$2.
- Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.
- Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies Cash.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1905.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ALTERATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1905. [1051]

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.
THE Company's Steamship

"PUNDIA."

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods, will be delivered from along-side.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., Saturday, the 22nd inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1905. [1052]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.
THE J. C. J. Lijn Steamship

"TJIPANAS."

Captain Zwart having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims for damage must be sent in before the 29th inst., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

The steamer will be despatched for Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya and Macassar on the 21st inst.

Head Agency of the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. [1044]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CHUSAN."

FROM BOMBAY, CLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, K.C., ex s.s. *Himalaya* and *Bengal*.

From Australia, ex s.s. *Marmora*.

From Calcutta, ex s.s. *Sardaria*.

From Persia Gulf ex s.s. *B. I. S. N.*

and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before

NOON, To-day, the 20th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Unpacked packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1905. [1]

WANTED.

BOARD AND LODGING with Private Family—Apply, stating terms.

BOX 536,
Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1905. [1035]

WANTED.

TWO Gentlemen require BOARD and RESIDENCE in Private Family.

P. S.,
Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1905. [817]

BOARD AND ROOM WANTED.

IN Family, for Young Gentlemen arriving about end April.

Apply to—
BOX 530,
Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1905. [957]

WANTED.

AN EXPERT TYPEWRITER, Good Salary to a Quick Worker.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1905. [874]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady, B. R.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [49]

ROBERT CRAWFORD'S

C. C. C. WHISKY,
Price \$10 Per Dozen.
Sole Agent—
KWAN TYE,
110, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1905. [368]

JUST LANDED FOR SALE.

A LARGE Consignment of MACAO POTATOES.
SAM WING CHEUNG,
19, Jubilee Street.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1905. [998]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business To-day (GOOD FRIDAY) and EAST-ER MONDAY, the 21st and 24th inst.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1905. [1015]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business To-day (GOOD FRIDAY) and EAST-ER MONDAY, the 21st and 24th inst., respectively.

By Order,
A. F. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. [1031]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THE following hours of Business will be OBSERVED in All Departments:—
FRIDAY, 21st April, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
MONDAY, 24th April, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. [1037]

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE Opening Day of the Season will be held at the GREENS in Austin Road, Kowloon, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m.

Spoken Competitions will be played. Friends of Members are invited.

D. GOW,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1905. [1038]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1905, at 3.30 p.m.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1905. [992]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LICENSED PILOTS ASSOCIATION have this Day REMOVED their OFFICE to FIRST FLOOR of Nos. 15, 16 and 17, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1905. [931]

PIANO TUNING.

MR. M. HENRY, Seven years with Messrs. M. BROADBENT, London, solicits the Patronage of Hongkong Residents.

Piano or Organ Tuning, Repairing or regulating at Cheap Rates.

Orders or enquiries may be left with Messrs. A. CHAZALON & Co., 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 18th April, 1905. [1034]

MUSIC.

PIANO AND SINGING.

MR. A. GALUZZI is prepared to take pupils at his studio in the CITY HALL or at their residences.

For terms, etc., apply to the above, care of Robinson Piano Co.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. [1023]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from the REGISTRAR, SUPREME COURT, to Sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1905, at Noon, at SAM YICK COAL & CEMENT, Mong-hok-tei, About 1,200 TONS

KAI-PING COAL (half Lump and half Small).

A Steam Launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 a.m. to convey intending purchasers.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1905. [1040]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction

on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of APRIL, 1905, at 3 p.m., at his Sales Rooms,

the following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz.:

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 1,006. Area 689 square feet. Term 75 years. Annual Crown Rent \$11.00 together with the Messuage thereon known as No. 8, Po-Hing Fong.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1905. [993]

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, Situate at

PARK VIEW, LYTTELTON ROAD, VICTORIA, on

MONDAY, the 1st May, 1905, at 3 p.m., at Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH'S SALES ROOMS, Des Vaux Road, Central.

All that Piece of Ground situate lying and being at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1216 containing by admeasurement 75,291 square feet together with the Messuages thereon known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, Park View, Lyttelton Road, Victoria.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY, Vendor's Solicitors,

or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Dated the 10th day of April, 1905. [955]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1905, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the submitted resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION:

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$150,000 to \$350,000 by the creation of 12,000 new Shares of \$25 each; that 6,000 of the said new Shares be offered to the parties who on the 25th day of April, 1905, shall be Members, in proportion to the existing shares held by them; that the full amount of each of the said 6,000 new shares taken up by the Company either (without interest thereon) on or before the 30th day of June, 1905 or (with interest thereon at the rate of \$12 per cent. per annum from the 30th June, 1905, to the 15th August, 1905, or for such lesser period as the Directors shall from time to time or at any time determine) on or before the 15th August, 1905; and that the remaining 6,000 new shares be offered to such parties, at such time or times and upon such terms and conditions as the Directors shall think fit and determine."

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTERS of Shares will be CLOSED on the 28th and 29th April, 1905.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. G. WINTERBURN,
General Manager.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1905. [1002]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

THE CERTIFICATES of 30 and 2 SHARES standing in the Register of this Company in the names of WONG LAM and APCAR (GABRIEL) APCAR respectively having been LOST, viz.:

Scrip No. 811—13389/13413—15 Shares.
" " 228—28338/28352—15
" " 673—12262/12263—2 " 32 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 32 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1905. [988]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

THE CERTIFICATES of 71 SHARES standing in the Register of this Company in the name of SIT YAT have been LOST, viz.:

Scrip No. 16—951/960—40 Shares.
" " 213—951/959—10
" " 216—3902/3922—21 " 71 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 71 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1905. [989]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM BONUS of Twenty per cent. upon contributions for the year 1904 has been declared.

Warrants will be issued on the 3rd May. By Order of the Board.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1905. [990]

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND at the Rate of Twenty-Five per cent. being Fifteen Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared Payable in Taels at Exchange 73 at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date to Shareholders of record on the 1st April, 1905.

ROBINSON PIANO Co. LD.

THE
PREMIER PIANO
FIRM AND THE
ONLY PIANO SPECIALISTS

IN HONGKONG: NOT
MEET DEALERS, BUY-
ING AT ONE PRICE AND
SELLING AT ANOTHER,
BUT
PRACTICAL EXPERTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS

LEVYED EXCLUSIVELY
TO THE MUSICAL
INSTRUMENT TRADE.

These are
FACTS OF THE
FIRST IMPORTANCE
TO PIANO BUYERS.

This Company is also by far
the LARGEST PIANO BUYER
IN CHINA and gives the most
SOLID VALUES and a

Wide Selection of Makes
Chosen at the Factories and
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1905.

CLARKE'S B 4 PILLS are
recommended to cure in either sex, all acquired or
constitutional from the Discharges Urinary
Organ, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Price
from Mercury. Established upwards of 30
years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent
Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND
COUNTY DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

**PENSION FRANCAISE
AND RESTAURANT.**
49, POTTERY STREET,
TENNIS PARADE, L. GUIGOU.

FIRST-CLASS COOKING BY A FRENCH COOK.
Terms: \$3.50 per day.
Reduced Terms for an Extended Stay.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1905.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD."
27, CANNON ROAD.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1905.

"TANG YUEN"
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine
and Accommodation.
Apply—MANAGERESS,
Madison Road
or
FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1905.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

**COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOMS, with Board.**
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
2, Peddler's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1905.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE beg to notify the General Public that
the Liability and Responsibility of
Messrs. H. PRICE AND COMPANY of
Hongkong in connection with the Branch of
their Wine and Spirit business in Manila,
Philippines Islands, opened on the 31st January,
1905, on which date this business was purchased
and taken over by the undersigned.
H. J. ANDREWS & COMPANY,
Manila, Philippine Islands.
Manila, 10th April, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to notify that only
Mr. A. K. ARCULLI is entitled to
Sign the Firm's name.
ARCULLI, CRUZ & CO.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE Hour Name of the Firm of L. G.
PLACE TAVARES & CO., Importers,
Exporters and Commission Merchants of
Canton (Established in 1892), has been changed
from WING WO YOUNG HONG to PO
WA YOUNG HONG which said name was
registered in the British Consulate at Canton
on March 27th, 1905.
L. G. PLACE TAVARES & CO.
Canton, 15th April, 1905.

BETTER AND BRIGHTER.

MISS MARGARET RAVEN RELATES VERY
GRAPHICALLY IN A LETTER HOW JOY
OVERCAME HER DESPAIR.

There is no joy like the joy of being again
in perfect health after you have been disabled,
so to speak, by the pains and after-effects of a
long, tedious illness. That is the dominating
note struck in a letter written on December
7th, 1904, by Miss Margaret Raven, of 127, Quay
Street, Ultimo, Sydney, in which she most
graphically describes her pains, and the wear-
ing effects of the disease for years, and the
form of indignation, forced her for years, and
then the happiness that has come over her since
her release from all these miseries.

"REACHING THE BOTTOM RUNG."
In her letter she says:—"I don't think any-
one in the world has suffered more cruelly from
indigestion than I have. For years it poisoned
my existence, blotted all the happiness and sun-
shine out of my life and brought me to the very
threshold of the grave. It would take a whole
ream of paper to describe all the pains, such as
symptoms and miseries it occasioned me at one
time or another. I was weak, thin, pale, and
nervous, unable to eat, sleep, work or enjoy
any of the pleasures of society. This was when
I was residing at Hyde Park, Adelaide, South
Australia, of which city I am a native. I was
attacked at different times by quite a number
of medical men, but my case kept on going
from bad to worse. In the end I could retain
nothing on my stomach, and the mere sight of
food often made me retch and vomit. The
straining from this cause frequently brought
on a bleeding from the lungs which I thought
was a sure indication of consumption. I had
reached the bottom rung of the ladder of life.
I think two of the most Mother Selig's Syrup.
I began to take Mother Selig's Syrup."

"MY FRIENDS ALL MARVELLED."
That is the end of the first phase of Miss
Raven's remarkable story. Now mark the
fulfillment of the wonderful cure which brought
back the sunlight into her existence. "To my
great joy Mother Selig's Syrup proved to be
quite as good as my friend had represented it to
be. From the first it enabled me to retain my
food, and within a couple of weeks it created
quite an appetite, a thing I had not possessed
for years previously."

"I felt like a better and brighter being."
Instead of moping about the house, dull, dejected
and listless, I was soon able to take an active
interest in the affairs of life, and go out into
society and enjoy myself with the best. After
a few months of steady perseverance with
the medicine my health was thoroughly re-
established, and I still remain quite well and
happy. If they will only profit by my experience
I am sure that no one need suffer from in-
digestion who is prepared to give Mother Selig's
Syrup a fair trial."

The final phase of Miss Raven's case is con-
tained in the seven words near the close of her
letter. "I still remain quite well and happy."

REVIEW.

*China Imperial Maritime Customs List of
China coast lights.*—Locally—Kelly &
Walsh, Limited, \$1.50.

The Imperial Maritime Customs' list of light-
houses, light-vessels, buoys and beacons on the
coast and rivers of China, for 1905, will be found
a great aid to navigation, to be used in conjunc-
tion with large scale charts, and bringing them
up to date. Besides the list of lights, their
location, description, etc., the book contains
charts of the China coast, showing the position
of lights and the limits of Customs districts.
By a system of yellow circles the area and visi-
bility of all lights on the China coast can be
seen at a glance. The system of colouring
buoys and beacons and distinguishing signals of
vessel-marking boats in Chinese waters is given.
The book also contains a complete list of the
foreign and Chinese lights staff, their rank,
seniority and station.

"Semi-upright Copy-books," published by
GEORGE PHILIP & SON, Ltd., 32, Fleet Street,
2d. each. The new style of semi-upright
writing has now permanently supplanted the
old angular hand. Messrs. George Phillips of
London and Liverpool have just added to their
series of copy-books three additional ones giving
exercises in French. This will certainly serve
to kill two birds with one stone, and is a decided
improvement in "Perseverance" overcometh
difficulties" and other useless maxims.

Nos. 100, 101, and 102, are admirably fitted
to meet the requirements of schools where a
quantity of few lines of writing in French are
given as a Home Exercise. The use of these
books on such a plan will be found an agreeable
means of securing excellent penmanship, and,
at the same time, of arousing, or quickening, an
intelligent interest in the French Exercises.

CHINA AWAKES.

SCHEME TO RAISE ARMY OF 500,000 MEN.
A startling [to European readers] develop-
ment in the Far Eastern situation is fore-
shadowed in a remarkable message sent by the
Hongkong correspondent of the *Evening
Standard* and *St. James's Gazette*.

The information is based upon a report
recently sent to the Governor-General of French
Indo-China, and the gist of it is that within
five years' time the Chinese Government will
be in possession of a perfectly-trained, equipped,
and efficient army of 500,000 men, controlled
by a general staff, every member of which has
served for several years in the Japanese army.

In addition, there will also be a first reserve
of 200,000 men.
China has been mapped out into twenty
territorial military districts, consisting of the
eighteen central provinces, of Turkestan, and
of Peking and its suburbs. In each district
two complete divisions are being raised.

The divisions include twelve battalions of
infantry, one regiment of cavalry, three of
artillery, and a company of engineers, with
commissariat and transport corps.
All these troops are now being enlisted as
fast as there are sufficient trained Chinese
officers to command them.
Full details are given in the report, which concludes
with the opinion that, unless some great change
takes place in the present course of events,
China within five years will become a first class
military power.

GARRISON ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
HONGKONG, 20th April, 1905.
GENERAL ORDERS.—London Gazette.—No.
61. The following extracts from the London
Gazette are published for information:—
London Gazette, March 10, 1905. Army
pay Department, Captain J. Marchant, from
The Royal Marine Light Infantry, is per-
manently appointed to the Army Pay
Department, retaining his substantive rank.
Dated 25th April 1905. London Gazette,
March 14, 1905. Royal Garrison Artillery,
Superannuated Captain Charles G. Verkerke,
to be Captain, vice E. B. Scott, appointed
Instructor in Gunnery Dated 20th February
1905.

Inspection Barracks.—No. 1. The Officer
in Charge will make his Annual Inspection
of Barracks in No. 3 Sub-District as under,
commencing daily at the hour named with the
Barrack or Building first named for that day.
An Officer of the Corps concerned will be taken
at all Barracks. Particular care must be taken
that all articles of barrack furniture are laid
out in each room or quarter (or out-into as
most convenient), as they appear on Inventory
Boards.

25th April.
R.E. Office, Whitfield Barracks ... 9.40 a.m.
33rd Burma Infantry Matchless ... 9.15 a.m.
Native Hospital ... 10.30 a.m.
Ships Bldgs (Commencing with
No. 1 Quarter) ... Noon.
26th April.
Kowloon West Fort ... 9.00 a.m.
Male Transport Office ... 9.15 a.m.
Austin Road Married Quarters ... 9.30 a.m.
Gua (1st Hill Barracks) (except
officers' quarters) ... 10.15 a.m.
Kowloon Docks Fort ... 11.15 a.m.
Kowloon East ... 11.15 a.m.
Russian Camp ... Noon.

27th April.
Devil's Peak ... 11.00 a.m.
28th April.
Stonecutters Guard Room (South
Shore) ... 10.15 a.m.
(Central) ... 10.30 a.m.
(East) ... 11.00 a.m.
Barrack Stores No. 3 Sub-District will be
closed from 25th to 30th April, both days
inclusive.

Leave.—No. 2. In Garrison Order No. 7 of
18th instant for "19th April to 19th July 1905"
read "4th April to 24th July 1905."

Divine Service.—No. 3. Divine Service will
be conducted on Sunday as follows:—

Denomi- nation	Troops at	Where held	Hour	To Officiate
Ch. of England	Victoria	Cathedral	8.30 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of England	Lygonia	The Barracks	11.15 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of England	Stone- cutters	The Barracks	11.15 a.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of England	St. Hos- pital	Block	4 p.m.	Chaplain.
Ch. of England	Victoria	Union Ch.	11 a.m.	Offg. Clerg.
Ch. of England	Wesleyan	Wesleyan Ch.	10.15 a.m.	Offg. Clerg.
Ch. of England	Wesleyan	The Barracks	10.30 a.m.	Offg. Clerg.
Ch. of England	Victoria	St. Joseph's	9 a.m.	Offg. Clerg.
Ch. of England	Roman	Kowloon	7.30 a.m.	Offg. Clerg.

*Launch will leave A. S. C. Pier for Lygonia at
10.15 a.m. Launch will leave A. S. C.
Pier for Lygonia at 9 a.m. Escorts as under
will be furnished by the Royal Garrison
Artillery to conduct prisoners to Church.
Roman Catholic, 1 N. C. O. 1 man 3.30 a.m.

DETAIL.—No. 4. Detail of officers for the
ensuing week. Victoria, (a) Prison Visitor,
Major S. H. Pedley, 2nd Royal West Kent
Regt. (b) Field officer of the week, Capt. M. L.
McDonnell, Royal Garrison Artillery, next for
duty, Capt. T. M. Wakefield, Royal Garrison
Artillery. (c) Subaltern officer of the week,
An officer, Royal Engineers, next for duty.
An officer, Royal Garrison Artillery, Kowloon.
(d) Field officer of the week, Capt.
J. T. G. Adamson, 19th Infantry. (e) Subal-
tern officer of the week, An officer, 33rd Burma
Infantry, next for duty. An officer, Royal
Garrison Artillery.

LAUNCHES.—No. 5. The Summer Routine
Service of Launches will come into force from
Monday 1st May, 1905 inclusive, until further
orders. Copies of Schedule for above are being
distributed to all concerned.

DIVINE SERVICE.—No. 6. With reference to
Garrison Order No. 1 of 19th instant, there
will no service for Roman Catholics at Kowloon
tomorrow.

Garrison Guards &c.—No. 7. The following
detail of guards &c. will be substituted for that
published in Garrison Order No. 2 of 18th
instant and will take effect from 21st inst. to
30th September 1905.

Perseverance and Dust,
so disagreeable, yet so common in hot
weather, can easily be removed by using
**CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
Toilet Soap.**

A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic
soap which can be used for all toilet
purposes and as a preventive of con-
tagion. It contains 10% Crystal Carbolic,
and has a healthy action on the skin,
and assists to improve the complexion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment
contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and
antiseptic) and other useful ingredients
to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed
skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester,
England.

[2] 0-1

MAKES THE SKIN
AS SOFT AS
VELVET
Sarola
Removes all
ROUGHNESS,
REDNESS, HEAT,
IRRITATION, TAN, and
KEEPS THE SKIN
SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
Delightfully COOLING and REFRESHING
during the summer
Bottles
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.

1st section, 119th Infantry with following
exceptions:
Government House ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Headquarters House ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Laboratory ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Magazine ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Ply Point ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Stonecutters East ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Stonecutters South Shore ... 2 N.C.O. 6 men
Stonecutters Central ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Victoria Battery ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Victoria West ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
By order, 1st from 26th April to 6th May.
*Orderlies Army Ordnance Office 1st
and 2nd Reliefs ... 2 men
*Orderlies Kowloon Telephone Office
1st and 2nd Relief ... 3 men
*By order, 1st from 6th May.
2nd Section.—(1) By 119th Infantry: 6th
25th April. (2) 129th Balaio from 26th April
with the following exceptions. Gough and
Pottenger Batteries, 2 N.C.O. 6 men, by 30th
Bur. Inf. from 26th April to 6th May.
North Point ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Sywan Battery ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Ordnance ... 2 N.C.O. 18 men
Kullet Island ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Kowloon East ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Kowloon Dock ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Ordnance Headquarters Office ... 1 N.C.O. 4 men
1st and 2nd Reliefs ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Piquet Kowloon Police Pier
1st and 2nd Reliefs ... 1 N.C.O. 3 men
Water Transport Office, 1 Cavalier with
relief daily.

Belcher ... R.G.A.
Lygonia ... H.K.S.B.R.G.A.
Lygonia ... referred to in above quoted
order to be rendered on 30th April.
Leave.—No. 8. Leave of absence to India on
private affairs has been granted to Lieut. E. H.
Lorell Royal Garrison Artillery from 24th
April to 30th September, 1905. (11). Leave of
absence to the neighboring countries on
private affairs has been granted to Lieut. A.
Dymock, Army Ordnance Department from
26th April to 30th June, 1905.
Leave.—No. 9. With reference to para 23
Standing Orders South China Command 1904,
before forwarding passes (on the prescribed
Army Form) they are to be duly completed
with the exception of the endorsement of the
Staff Officer which will be made in this office.
Leave.—No. 11. Leave of absence on private
affairs to the neighboring countries has been
granted to Major C. S. Sparkes, Royal Army
Medical Corps from 26th April to 25th July,
1905.
Examination "C"—No. 13. It is notified
for information that the examination in subject
"C" will take place on 22nd May next and
following dates.

By Order,
R. E. Ross, Major,
Chief Staff Officer.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly
share report dated Hongkong 20th April,
1905.—Business has continued quiet during
the week under review, but rates have been
well maintained generally, and in some cases
show improvements.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have
improved with a few sales at 87½. The London
rate has risen to 230.10s. Nationals continue
in request at 37 without bringing any shares
on the market.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Remains very dull
with no business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Sellers still rule the
market and we have no transaction to report.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao
have found further buyers at \$24½. Indo-
China coming into demand the rate gradually
rose to \$121½ after sales at \$121, the market
closing steady at the former rate. A small for-
ward business at equivalent rates has been put
through. The London rate remains unchanged
at 211 15s. 0d. Donkeylasses have been done at
\$34½ and a few small lots could still be placed
at that rate. Shell Transport and Star
Feries remain quiet and neglected.
EXPRESS.—China Sugars have ruled
steadily at \$222 to \$223½, and with most of the
settlement shares arranged for, shares appear to
be scarce and any large demand at the closing
price is not likely to be met. On time shares
have changed hands at \$232½ for August and
at equivalent rates for nearer dates. Luzons
have found further buyers at \$27.

MINING.—No change or business to report
under this heading.

DOCK, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hong-
kong and Whampoa Docks have ruled a little
steadier with sales at \$203 and \$204, closing
steady at the latter rate. Kowloon Wharves
remain quiet and without business at \$167.
Furnham and Hongkong Wharves are quieter
at \$136 and \$142½ respectively. New Amoy
Docks have further declined to \$11½.
Kowloon Land is still obtainable at \$129 without
leading to business. Hotels have changed hands
at \$140, and Kowloon Land at \$39. Hum-
phreys have improved to \$126 without bring-
ing any shares on the market.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkong remain at \$16½
with no sales. The quotations for the other
Mills are taken from Shanghai.
MISCELLANEOUS.—Dairy Farms have been
placed at \$17½. Green Islands at \$27 and
\$17. Steam Waterboats at \$18. New Steam
Laundries at \$4½ and China Provident at \$34.
Nationals have improved to \$13 without sales.

HIRANO WATER.

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATER.

PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNELL & Co.

Beware of JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS,
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY.

is the oldest and still immeasurably the best

medium for Advertising among the

Native Community.

Established for nearly Forty Years

circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can

be obtained at the Office, 14, Des Vaux Road

Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London

or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical

or Colloquial Chinese.

THE PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG

ITS TRADE, POPULATION AND FUTURE

PROSPECTS. BY M. O'S

Reprinted from the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS",

Price, 50 cents Cash. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh

or Daily Press Office

Hongkong, 31st January, 1906.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN

COOL
RELIABLE
AND
THEY SMOKE
TO THE END.

ON EVERY BOX THE
SIGNATURE OF
DRESSLHUYTS &
NIEUWENHUYSEN



THEY ARE KNOWN
ALL OVER THE
WORLD AS THE
MOST DELIGHTFUL
CIGARS.

SOLE IMPORTERS—
THE
HOLLAND-CHINA
TRADING CO.
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG.

FOR SALE AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL
CIGAR DEALERS.

QUEENS

A MAN WHO HAS
A BUSINESS
AND DOES NOT
ADVERTISE IT, IS LIKE
A MAN WHO WINKS
AT
A PRETTY GIRL IN THE DARK:
HE KNOWS WHAT
HE IS DOING,
BUT NOBODY ELSE DOES!!

As WE do not wish to find ourselves in the same predicament, may we ask you to read
carefully our advertisements?

YOU will know what we are doing!

GREGOR & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
34, QUEEN'S ROAD, 1ST FLOOR
(OPPOSITE POST OFFICE).

Vinolia Soap
Cream
Powder
For the Complexion.

VINOLIA SOAP—5 Kinds—Premier, Floral, Medical, Toilet, Toilet
and Eucalypti.
VINOLIA CREAM—For itching, Face Spots, Eczema, and all Skin
Irritation.
VINOLIA POWDER—For Redness, Roughness, Toilet, Nursery, etc.
VINOLIA SHAVING SOAP—Sticks and Cakes. "Gives a beautiful
lather."

THE CIGARETTES OF THE
FUTURE.

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS SMOKED.

E. D. PROTOPAPAS & CO.
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO, EGYPT.
FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.



TRADE

MARK.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:

KRUSE & CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

GRIP
ACHE
Painkiller

taken in hot water, sweetened, before go-
ing to bed, will break up if taken in time.
There is only one Painkiller,
"PERRY DAVIS."

[1516-1]

CHINA AND ITS CURRENCY.

[BY A "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT IN SHANGHAI.]

In considering the question of currency reform in China it should first be noted that this is the correct term to be used, and not monetary reform. China has no coins, except the well-known "cash" with its square hole in the middle, which the Chinese call a "copper". This coin, a denomination of the nominal value of one-tenth of a penny, and now representing the fortieth of a penny, has a standard weight of 57 grains of the metal of which it is made—copper and as much spelter or zinc (sometimes lead) as the copper will take up. Assuming this to be 50 of copper to 40 of spelter the intrinsic value of the coin of full weight is one twenty-third of a penny; as a consequence there has been much contraction of the currency from the melting down of the metal, and from all parts of the empire come reports of local money stringency, the result of this contraction. In 1896, when silver had lost only 8 per cent. of its copper purchasing power, the matter had already attracted attention, and the Imperial edict directed extensive minting; and this and the various other edicts, now, when contraction has caused a difference of 31 per cent. between the copper exchange of 30 years ago and the present rate, no steps are being taken to restore the balance.

WORKING OF THE COPPER CURRENCY.

This copper coin, of which it takes 1,000 to make a sterling, is the currency of the people; in it the farmer receives the price of his produce, and with it he buys the things needed to satisfy the simple wants of his family. The millions know no other coin, and by its agency is carried on the whole of the retail trade of the empire. Transactions which in England are settled with the three metals are in China settled with copper only, and this coin is of the most important of the links which bind the empire together. Even in the cities the Chinese show their inevitable tendency to hoard differences. With the exception of one spot, Peking, the coinage is uniform throughout China; but in the northern provinces, of which Shan-tung and the metropolitan province, Chi-li, may be taken as examples, each county has its own. The housekeeper does his marketing with six or eight of coppers; in mid-China and the south the coin is called one-tenth of a penny (cash), and in the north it is called one-tenth of a penny (cash), and in the north it will be asked for and in the north 100 cash for the same article, but in both cases will pay out 50 coppers. The capital, Peking, possibly from patriotic motives, possibly also because it was under the eye of the Government, was alone in accepting, and continues to this day to use the token exchange issued during the Taping rebellion (1850-55), of a nominal value of 10 cash, it would take 100 to make the one of 1,000, but being in the north each coin counts for twice its face value, and in the south only 50 coppers. To prevent misunderstanding it should be stated that this patriotic acceptance of a depreciated coinage does not involve any loss to shopkeeper or customer; the purchasing power of the coin is rated very closely by the amount of metal contained in it, and the length of cotton-shooting bought by one fine at Shanghai would command a price of eight to ten fine at Peking.

THE NUMEROUS "TAI" WEIGHTS.

China has never had a Government coin of other metal than copper. Passing over for the moment the pieces issued in recent years by the various provincial mints, the currency of the country, other than copper, is not a coin, but a weight. This weight is the "tai", and it is called by foreigners, the Chinese name for it being "liang"; and when an operation in international trade, a wholesale purchase, Government indebtedness or Customs duties have to be liquidated, payment is effected by weighing out the required number of "tales" of the stipulated quality of silver. A century ago Government mints issued coins, and it is a change with its countless coinages, each circulating in its own principality, but that was simplicity itself when compared with China. In this country every one of the hundreds of commercial centres not only has its own tai weight, but in many cases has several standards side by side, and these tales of money will be weighed out in silver which, even in one place, will be of several degrees of fineness.

One form may be taken to typify many of the town of Chung-king in the province of Szechwan, in the far west of China. Here the standard weight of the tai for silver transactions is 547.7 grains, and this is the standard or all transactions in which the scale is not specified. Usually, however, a modification of the scale is provided for, depending in some cases upon the place from which the merchant comes, or with which he deals, and in others upon the goods in which he deals. A merchant coming from Kweichow, or trading with that place, will probably, but not certainly, use a scale on which the tai weighs 537.2 grains; a merchant from Kwei-fu, a town on the Yangtze, a hundred miles from Chungking, will buy and sell with a tai of 550.7 grains; and between these two extremes are at least ten typical weights of tai, all at present at Chungking. In addition to these twelve typical "grades" of tai, there are others connected with commodities. One of the most important products of Szechwan is silk, and dealings in it are settled by a tai of 545.5 grains, unless it is silk from the Tze-lu well, in which case the standard is 545.7 grains. A transaction in cotton cloth is settled with a tai of 545.1 grains, but for cotton yarn the tai is 545.1 grains, and for raw cotton the tai is 536.0 grains.

VARIOUS DEGREES OF FINENESS IN TAI.

This seems confusion, but we are not yet at the end. Up to this point we have dealt only with the weight on the scale, but now comes in the question of the fineness of the silver with which payment is made. At Chungking three qualities of silver are in common use: "the silver" 1,000 fine current throughout the empire, "old silver" about 965 fine, and "trade silver" between 950 and 970 fine; and payment may be stipulated in any one of these three qualities. Taking the score of current tai weights in combination with the three grades of silver, we have at least sixty currencies in this one town.

This is characteristic of the empire. The traveller, even a private individual, journeying from place to place in China will be expected to take with him a small steel yard and a string of a few selected "cash," the exact weight of which on his home scale is known to him. His first step in cashing a draft or exchanging the silver he brought with him is to ascertain the weight of his string of cash on the scales of the strange bank in the strange place; and, having done this, he is able to work out the parity of exchange between his home and the place of his temporary sojourn. Even then, however, he is dependent on the banker in the matter of the quality of silver; fortunately, the commercial honour of the Chinese bankers stands high.

The three tales best known to the foreigner out of China are the "Hankow," or "Customs" tai, the "Kuping," or "treasury" tai, and the "Shanghai" tai; and these three have the greatest degree of universal currency.

HANKOW TAI.

The Hankow tai is the currency in which duties are paid to the Imperial Maritime Customs, and a weight of 583.3 grains of pure silver 1,000 fine, expressed in terms of the silver dollar

of 412.3 grains 900 fine, one Hankow tai equals 1,573.3 silver dollars. Introduced under the treaty of Nanking (1842), the lapse of sixty years has not sufficed to create modifications in this standard, which, moreover, is current for revenue purposes in all the ports open to foreign trade. Even with this currency, however, the immobility has to be taken with some reserve. It seldom happens that the merchant has at hand to pay his duties the silver 1,000 which is, theoretically, the standard for all payments to Government; and tendering other silver, commonly the ordinary trade silver of the place, the rate at which it shall be accepted becomes a matter of arrangement with the banker; the latter having to account to the Government for a certain weight of silver 1,000 fine will be careful to receive an amount sufficient in value to cover his liability. Another element of variation, even in this currency, is the difference between the receiving and paying rates in force in all Government treasuries, all banks, and with those merchants of sufficiently strong standing to make their own counting-house rules; this difference, usually between a quarter and a half of one per cent., is made not by charging a commission, but by boldly using two sets of weights, one for receiving and one for paying, and is intended to compensate for the loss of weight in ingots and lumps of silver of no fixed weight, and for the risk incurred in expert knowledge requisite for taking in silver of unknown degrees of fineness. The practice is defended on the same grounds as that of the foreign exchange banks in quoting different buying and selling rates for bills of exchange.

KUPING TAI.

The Kuping tai is the currency in which are collected all other duties to the Government than Customs duties, excepting only those which are levied in kind (such as the grain tribute) or in coppers. Theoretically, uniform throughout the empire, there are still differences to be observed, apart from the differentiated receiving and paying rates referred to above. In one aspect this tai may be considered as "bank money"—a fictitious medium of exchange from one currency to another—as we find that with normal exchange at 1,200 cash to the tai 2,400 cash and more are levied where a tax, assessed in taels, is collected in cash, while the exchange is fixed at 800 or less where a tax, assessed in cash, is collected in silver. This, however, from another point of view, may be taken as an eccentricity of the Chinese taxing offices. The normal standard Kuping tai is 573.9 grains of silver 1,000 fine; or 1,549 silver dollars. This is the paying rate the receiving rate being 1.5 grains heavier at the Imperial Treasury, and the several provincial treasuries vary from this standard by some inconsiderable much as one per cent. Where the foreign obligations of the Imperial Government are concerned the equivalence of the several currencies is taken as follows:—

100 Hankow taels=101.6235 Kuping taels.
100 Kuping taels=109.600 Shanghai taels.

SHANGHAI TAI.

The Shanghai tai is the standard of international exchange for the trade of North China and the Yangtze basin, all other quotations in local currencies being re-conversions from the rate for Shanghai currency. The rate of the tai is accepted by merchants as the rate of conversion between two fixed currencies; and yet, if we take exchange on London as an example, one of the currencies stands for the immutable in finance, while in the other it is doubtful if many of the foreign merchants who deal in the market have their operations on this exchange quotation could go into the treasury of a Chinese bank and weigh out for himself a Shanghai tai, assuming even that he could read the inscriptions on the weights he used. The value of the Shanghai tai is made up of three elements, the weight, the quality of silver, and a convention. The weight of the tai is 545.7 grains, the silver is 965 fine, and the convention is that 98 taels of this weight and this silver liquidate a liability of 100 taels Shanghai "convention" currency. Expressed in terms of the silver dollar as before one Shanghai tai equals 1,410 silver dollars.

TIEN-TSIN, HAN-KAU, AND CANTON TAELS.

It will not be necessary to enumerate even the important among the numerous currencies of China, but the principal facts of those current at the three leading marts, Tien-tsin, Han-kau, and Canton, should not be omitted. The chief Tien-tsin tai, the only one known to the foreign merchant, has a weight of 558.75 grains of silver 962 fine. The corresponding tai at Han-kau weighs 554.7 grains of silver 967 fine. At Canton the standard tai weighs 581 grains; the heaviest mercantile tai in the empire; formerly the silver was taken as 1,000 fine, but in the last half century foreign dollars, mainly Mexican, more or less battered and chopped, have entirely supplanted ingots; for large transactions payment is always made by weight and never by count. The result is a curious medley, it being always necessary to express clearly if the tai is of "foreign silver" (900 fine) or of "pure silver" (1,000 fine). A tai containing 581 grains of silver, weighing 10 per cent. additional to the dollar silver. The question is even further complicated by a practice, which has crept in of recent years, of making 20 per cent. of payments in subsidiary silver coins (800 fine), with perhaps some bargaining as to whether the proportion shall be 15 or 25 per cent. Here we have a case of degeneration within the memory of man. A tai containing 581 grains of silver and 10 per cent. of 800 fine silver becomes one of 575.2 grains, and ultimately one of 562.4, and all with the same name.

TRANSFER MONEY.

One currency practice, resembling the "bank money" of the old Amsterdamse Wisselbank, must be referred to. At Newchwang the local tai is 578.3 grains of silver 962 fine. Except of copper there is (or, as the war may cause a shortage, silver being commonly deposited at the banks, which permit removal only on the first day of the 3rd, 6th, and 12th months, but allow transfers from account to account. This "transfer money" is exclusively used in the settlement of all mercantile transactions. On deposit, and on each quarter day, the depositor is credited with a premium which varies with the demand for money, but which in ordinary peaceful times ranges from 0.25 to 0.6 per cent. Exchange quotations are always quoted in terms of transfer money, not in hard silver. An ordinary exchange operation would be as follows:—

Silver, Newchwang taels 100.00
Premium, 3 per cent. 3.00
Transfer money 103.00

Exchange premium, 4 per cent. 4.12
Shanghai taels 141.00

It may be noted that the parity of exchange is 100 Newchwang taels of silver equal 109.55 Shanghai taels. The rates of premium given above are, as has been stated, those of ordinary conditions; the effect of the stress of war on the money market and the financial position of the bankers may be seen from the quotations of the last day of 1904:—

Silver taels 1,000 = Transfer money
taels 1,439.25

Transfer taels 1,000 = Shanghai taels
785.

These figures show the banker protecting his reserves, giving 44 per cent. premium for deposits and charging 22 per cent. discount for withdrawals; while the slight demand for exchange is shown by the difference between the fixed parity 109.55 and the exchange then obtainable 112.98.

HOW ADMIRAL TOGO'S NERVES WERE STEADIED.

Pitman's *Shortland Weekly* quotes from the *Penny Magazine* the following nonsensical story:—

Admiral Togo, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Navy, comes from an old school of Japanese warriors. His naval education is of the best, and he has been trained in every way to be a fearless, calm, and decisive fighter. It is stated that in his youth, he and his fellow students at the Japanese Naval Academy were accustomed to attend an annual banquet. They sat at a circular table around a slowly revolving cannon, loaded with a ball and trained to the level of their heads. The trigger was so arranged that it could be touched from a hidden corner, and people as unassuming as the cannon would be fired at everyone at the table, but just when, or in what direction it would be pointing, was a mystery. Of course, there was a possibility that the ball might crash harmlessly between the head of two banqueters, but it was equally probable that it might carry off the head of some student. Yet no one flinched. The chances were equal to all. The picture of some object of destruction revolving during the grand hours of the banquet, pointing from student to student, and ready at a given moment to blow any one of them to pieces, was considered in Japan admirable training to steady the nerves of a fighting man.

IS THERE NEED OF TWO CLASSES ON THE STREET CARS?

After all, is it a good thing to put a screen across a street car and mark one side "first class" and the other "second class"? The seats are the same, the speed is the same, and the difference in fare is immaterial. We must confess that the American plan of putting everybody in the same class has many things to commend it, and we believe it would work well here.

Many Americans will ride second-class anyway, and many natives would feel eternally disgraced if seen on the rear side of that fly net. So what does it all amount to, but the setting up of an artificial standard. No man will be any the worse for a ride on either side of a car, and no man as unassuming and unpretentious as an objectionable will not ride on the cars anyway. Let's throw all class distinctions to the wind and let every man stand on his personal worth.—*Manila Cablenews.*

CHINA IN A.D. 1925.

A British Columbia labour delegate says:—"When the time is ripe millions of money will pour into China. Immense manufacturing enterprises will be started. With coal and iron in plenty, purchased more cheaply than in the United States, for instance, how can similar enterprises be started in China? The competition with the factories of China, where labour can be secured at a quarter as cheap as here or anywhere else? While this will affect the iron industry more seriously than any other, ironworks will be made on all kinds of industrial life."

"It is a simple fact, but none the less true, that wages in China will, perhaps for a hundred years, remain as they are now. Wages are raised by the foreign merchants who need the labour; but the available supply of cheap material is at hand. And China has as many labourers within her borders as all other countries combined."

"Japan is constructing ten ships of 7,200 tonnage each and capable of maintaining a speed of 16 knots each. These are to ply the Pacific. This is simply one straw that shows how the tide is flowing."

"There will, in my opinion, be ten or twenty good years yet for America and other countries in the Oriental trade. Then China will be 'reconstructed,' and the volume of trade will begin going the other way. I will guarantee that the very manufacturers in the United States now who are clamouring for a high tariff to protect themselves will in a score of years be among the loudest advocates of free trade in China and calling for free trade."

"I have gathered a mass of statistics in support of my statistics while in the Orient. These will be embodied in my coming report to the Iron Workers' Federation. It is possible they will also be printed in book form. The matter is one of interest to every working man of any far-sightedness at all, for it is simply a matter of time before the great factories in China and alluring for free trade."

THE TIBETANS.

Lecturing to the Society of Antiquaries, on the people of Tibet, Mr. Percival London said their chief features were their self-satisfaction and their unwillingness to receive outside influence. To illustrate this, Mr. London alluded to an incident which occurred during a visit of a certain abbot to Colonel Sir Frank Younge, husband. The abbot was shown the latest achievement of western science, a watch, which he seemed to be impressed. Conversation took place on recent discoveries, and among other matters astronomy was spoken of. When Captain O'Connor, who had been talking, had finished the abbot spoke for the first time, and said that what he had seen had shown that science was making strides in the remote corners of the earth. The abbot then told that the earth was round, and this he denied, remarking it was shaped like the bone of a shoulder of mutton, and Tibet core old one-half of the entire surface. He urged them not to be disheartened, but to read better books and in time they would become learned. Mr. London observed that any sympathy shown to the peasants in the fields was for the moment entirely misplaced; they were quite satisfied with the bondage and slavery of their life. As to religion, every one believed that the world was peopled with an army of spirits, hobgoblins, and demons. This belief was encouraged in them by the Lamas, who used the Buddhism which they profess-d as a means of escape from the superstitions which they encouraged in the lower classes. The lecturer then drew attention to the question of polyandry in Tibet—the marriage of a woman by several men—and said that until the recent expedition they were in ignorance as to the exact form of polyandry. With regard to the folklore of the country, he stated that Captain O'Connor, who was the only one who had mastered the language of Tibet, was at the present time collecting a series of folk tales which he hoped he would bring out next autumn. He (Mr. London) had been allowed to publish three of them in the book he had recently brought out. These tales when published would provide more material for discussion than any book published on folk-lore. The three stories presented features of interest which were almost unparalleled, and they did not represent our conception of the people. He emphasized the fact that the common people in Tibet were not the hearted and courteous, and there was not the slightest friction between them and our people. Our presence in Tibet, he said, was only resented by the priestly caste, but by the dwellers it was welcomed from first to last (Hear, hear).

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

A wag, in extolling the value of our Volunteers, in Pitman's *Shortland Weekly*, points out that their vocations in civil life qualify them in a special degree for particular branches of the Military Service, and for particular functions in war. Surgeons, for instance, are fitted to excel as lance officers, or in mortar practice. Smiths should be foremost in double and single file; shopkeepers in counter-marching, watch-makers in marking time; weavers in dressing; letter-press printers in forming lines and columns; lovers in presenting arms and saluting; the married at close order; farmers at drill; bankers in drafts and exchanges; teachers in infantry movements.

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BUT NOT SICK ENOUGH TO KEEP TO BED.

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[79-14]

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